CITY COMPLEXITIES.

The Legal Movements Against Mayor Hall and His Contemplated Arrest.

MR. TWEED AND HIS PROPERTY.

The Order of Judge Brady as to Its Non-Disposal,

A Resignation in the Comptroller's Office.

At the Mayor's Office.

The tongue of Rumor was very busy yesterday with the name of the Mayor. Early in the morning and until late in the afternoon there were inquirers and "interviewers" seeking to find their way to the presence of His Worship. This desire was greatly strengthened when the rumors about the resignation of the Mayor culminated in the publication in the morning papers of the resolutions of the Committee of Seventy calling upon the Chief Magistrate of the city to resign, and threatening to take legislative action in January to compel him to vacate the civic chair. A Herald reporter had a conversation with His Honor on this subject, and it was evident that the resolutions of the Committee of Seventy did not disturb his equanimity. The Mayor said it certainly was not his intention to resign. The action of the Committee of Seventy was perfectly justifiable. As a political organization they had a right to the expression of their opinions; whether those opinions were expressed offensively or not was quite a matter of taste. In reference to what had been stated as the cause of the determination of the Mayor to resign his office he said that he was not in any way perplexed as to who should be Mr. Tweed's successor. "When Mr. Tweed resigns," said the Mayor, "I have a good man to put in." Later in the day there were rumors that the Mayor was to to be arrested, and that Judge Brady had signed the order of arrest, on the application of Mr. Feckham, one of the counsel of the Bureau of Municipal Correction. Mr. Peckham told a Herald reporter that this report was not correct. He had made no such application. In all probability this report originated out of the proceedings in Mr. Tweed's case, particulars of which are given below. There was, however, a roport that the Mayor would be arrested, probably this week, which had a much better authority for its support than any previous rumors, and was based upon official knowledge of the proceedings before the Grand Jury.

Auether Movement Against Mr. Tweed. te the civic chair. A HERALD reporter had a con-

Another Movement Against Mr. Tweed. Mr. Peckham, one of the counsel associated with the Attorney General in the conduct of the law cases of the Committee of Seventy, applied yester-day for an order to restrain Mr. Tweed from disposing of his property. Though it may be considered rather late in the day for action be considered rather late in the day for action of this kind, there is no doubt that some very valuable property can be secured for the benefit of the city if the suits now instituted are decided in favor of the plaintiffs. It is known that Mr. Tweed's interest in the Third Avenue Railroad is still held by him, and this, with other property, the under-mentioned order will prevent a disposal of. The following is a copy of the order:—

Ing Is a copy of the order:—
SUPREME COURT.—The People of the State of New York reSUPREME COURT.—The People of the State of New York reWilliam M. Treast et al.—On reading the affidavit of John O.
Stoutenberg and Wheeler H. Peckham, and on reading all
the papers and proceedings in this case, it is ordered that the
defendant, William M. Tweed, show cause before a Special
Term of this Court, to be held in the City Hail, in the city of
Albany, in and for the country of Albany, on the last Tuesday
of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court on that day, or
so soon thereafter as counset can be heard, why he should
not be restrained and enjoined from removing or disposing
of his property during the pendency of this action, and in
the meanthme and until the hearing of said motion the said
defendant, William M. Tweed, its strictly enjoused and proJOHN R. BRADY, Justice.

The order was served immediately on William M.

The order was served immediately on William M. Tweed, and consequently all further negotiations of his property were at an end.

The Board of Aldermen. The Board met yesterday, President Coman in the chair. A very large number of "General Orders" calling for street improvements were adopted, the desire being to clear the catendar of all unfinished "General Orders." Most of the resolutions adopted were in favor of placing gas lamps in front of certain institutions, to pave with Belgian pavement certain streets, and other matters of an equally general character. The Board then adjourned.

The Comptroller's Office. Mr. W. A. Herring, the Auditor of Accounts, in the Auditing Bureau, has resigned. The resignation will take effect on the 1st of December.
Comptroller Green yesterday dismissed Andrew J.
Smith, the "Attorner for Collection of Arrears of
Personal Taxes," and removed all the records in
that office, to be bereafter under the Comptroller's
immediate supervision.

The Tax Office. There was received by the Board of Taxes yes-

The Department of Parks. The Department of Public Parks announce that the temporary opening of Macomb's Dam bridge for to-day (20th) is countermanded as its condition is found to be too dangerous, consequent upon the work of repairs now being forwarded. work of repairs now being forwarded.

Notice will be given at the earliest moment when
the bridge is safe for travel.

Another Payment to the "Large Pipe Men." Comptroller Green again delegated Mr. A. S. Cady to pay the laborers and others employed on the 'alterations of the Aqueduct," and Mr. Cady, with his corps of assistants, was yesterday engaged in the payment upon the line of the work. About thirteen hungred men are neededed in this payment, which amounts to over fifty-inree thousand dollars, the money having been advanced, as heretotore, by the committee of New York Banks.

Andrew H. Green, Comptroller, yesterday depos-tical to the credit of the Police Department \$250,000, to be used by that department in payment of the salaries of its officers and employes for the month of November.

John Whalen, 125 East Broadway, another Seventh ward election inspector, surrendered himself yesterday afternoon to Justice Bixby. The others, who

were to have done likewise, thought better of it and did not put in an appearance as they had promised. Next Friday all such cases will be brought up for examination at the Yorkville Police Court.

O'Donovan Rossu vs. Tweed. In consequence of O'Donovan Rossa having writ-ten to the Committee of Seventy, intimating that he was prepared to contest the Senatorial seat of the Fourth district on the grounds of fraudulent voting, and could easily procure abundant evidence, the committee have given him instructions to call a meeting in the Seventh ward next week, and notify his friends that Commissioner Davenport will have notaries present to take the affidavits of those prepared to give evidence.

BEDFORD'S BOMBSHELLS.

tice-The Grand Jury Have Their Time Extended-The Natorious "General" Green-thal's Case and Other Business of the

Court. Soon after Judge Bedford took his seat on the bench yesterday morning the Grand Jury came into Court, and his Honor addressed them as follows in reply to their request for an extension of time in blea to finish the business brought before them during the present term, and which relates more particularly to the task of indicting the members of the late infamous Ring which so

SHAMEFULLY DISGRACED OUR CITY. Judge Bedford said: - Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury-In compilance with your request

of the Grand Jury—in compilance with your request made yesterday in open court, I have carefully examined the law, and icel satisfied I have the right to extend any term of this Court for the despaten of business and for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice. In order that each one of you gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and

THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE,
may fully realize and thoroughly understand my sincerity and correctness of purpose in carrying out the designs of my late Grand Jury charge I shall this day extend the present term of this Court until the third Monday in December—to wilt the 1st day of December—and I hereby direct the Clerk of the Court to enter on the minutes an order to that effect. effect.
It will thus be seen that Judge Bedford is determined to aid, to the utmost in his power,

in their efforts to bring to speedy punishment the notorious offenders against decency and morality who have brought odum upon the lair tame of the metropoles, and made the name of New York a by-

word of scorn throughout the length and breadth of the land. "GENERAL" GREENTHAL.

The case of that noted criminal "General" Green-

thal, than whom no more expert pickpocket exists at the present time, and who passes the major part of his days between the Tombs and the various criminal courts, was on the calendar yesterday for trial. Of course he was not ready for trial, and his representative asked that the case go over until Monday next, owing to the absence of several witnesses, whose testimony was material to the celence. His counsel contended also that as the crime alleged was committed but two days ago it was unusual to bring the accused to trial on so short a natice. The case accordingly went over.

Charles Wood pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was able to show an excellent previous good character, and in consideration of some other mitigating circumstances sentence was suspenied and Wood discharged.

At this point Colonel Fellows stated there were some six or seven cases on the calendar in which bort sipes were reasons, which he did not propose to make public, he would decline to try any more cases to-day. Judge Bedford then ordered the Court to be adjourned until Monday next at eleven o'clock.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

An Address from the Committee to the Citizens.

The sub-committees of the Citizens' and Rink Reform Committees were, from some reason, inactive Prince's ball at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the preparation for Thanksgiving Day, they were almost forgotten. The address to the citizens which the Rink Committee have had in preparation for some days past was completed yesterday and

TO THE CITIZENS, RESIDENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN:—
It is deemed proper and expedient by your committee, appointed pursuant to resolutions passed at a public meeting held at the kink on the evening of October, to issue this brief statement of facts by way of awakening renewed interest in the work to which your closmatitee of Fifty" is called.
It having become well known that during the called.

such funds as may be needful to execute the powers entrusted to them, and also to fill vacancies and add to their number.

As your committee was called into existence to aid in redressing wrongs which had been years in accumulating to a point beyond which "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," and believing that the burdens so long borne could not be removed in a day, they wisely, as seemed to them, postpoined definite and decided action until after the late cection; immediately after which, and without the powerful stimulus of the general belief that wicked frauds of gigantic proportions had at such election been committed upon the most sacred rights of freemen and popular government, they organized for action, appointed their sub-committees, and have commenced the work committed to their care. The accommendation of the property of the commence of Frity had accommended to their care. The accommendation of the property of the city in class the investigation of nearly every important department, the city and county government involving the expenditure of money, and county government involving the expenditure of the property of its citizens, and, more less directly, of a fits foliabitants.

It is the purpose of a county of the sole purpose of ascertaining the truth, detecting frauds wherever they may saist, redressing, so far as legal renders are potent for that purpose, the wrongs of the past, and obtaining by legislation and all other proper means security for the riture.

Your committee are unwilling to believe that, if you have faith in their streetly and solitive to accomplish to any considerable extent the objects above named, you will permit them solely to bear the reasonable and necessary expenditures essential to success.

It is hoped for the sake of our common humanity and the good name of our fair city that no such startling and gigantic fivands will be found as recently discovered in our sister city have staggered the faith of the startles friends of

the city and county perish through extrawagant prodigality of rapacious robiery.

White we hope and trust that another committee of your citizens, called into existence by alarming frauds upon the ballot, will see to it that the perpetrators of such frauds receive their merited punishment, we sobet your aid personly and inancially of trait upon the treasury of the people, or their rights of person or of property.

Receiving "aid and comfort" to these ends, your committee venture to pre list a more economical administration of public affairs and better chartered rights with responsibilities direct, and powers for their summary enforcement.

By order of the Committee of Fifty.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

Luther C. Carter, T. N. Kooker, John Young, J. S. Roberts, Julin Alben, F. W. Kaibfielsch, E. T. Backhouse, Morris Reynolds, Ambrose Saow, Marcus C. Riggs, Executive Committee.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Meeting of the Health Commissioners Yesterday-Favorable Reports of the Sanitary Committee and the Health Officer-Complaint Agninst the Street Cleaning Con-

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Board of Health took place yesterday. Mr. Bosworth, the President, occupied the chair.

There were reported ten cases of violation of the act relating to tenement houses, twenty-seven case of non-compliance with the orders of the Board. and one case of violation of the Sanitary Code, in all of which the attorney was ordered to commend

the City Sanitary Inspector, to render fresh lard on the premises 190 Monroe street, on condition of the ordinances of the Board being complied with.

On motion of Mr. Manniere a trench in Madison avenue, by which several accidents had occurred. was ordered to be examined from Twenty-sixth to

Forty-second street.

The Sanitary Committee submitted the following report:-During the past week scarlet fever has considerably increased in numbers over the previous week; smallpox diminished but two in comparison with the previous week, and since Saturday last twenty-two additional cases have been reported. The most prompt and effective measures with reference to its control are constantly applied. These are the protection of those who have either been directly or indirectly exposed to each case by vaccination and revaccination, the famigation of the infected premises immediately following the removal to hospital of the patient; the disinfection of all clothing or other articles that have been exposed to the infection, and burning of the sed. The corps of vaccinators are kept constantly employed and are vaccinating about four hundred persons per day. During their visits in the last three days they have made over one hundred and fifty primary vaccinations upon children whose parents had failed to have this operation performed. The report of this committee called the attention of the Board to the fact that, for the past week, several of the streets were not cleaned, while many more were never cleaned at all. The garbage has not osen removed, as required by this Board, It is also stated that the street cleaning has been done in the most sieventy manner, cripples and old men being employed, who are utterly unable to do the work properly. The Board ordered that a copy of the acove report oe sent to the Street Cleaning Commission.

The attention of the Board was called to a petition constantly applied. These are the protection of those lission.
The attention of the Board was called to a petition

mission.

The attention of the Board was called to a petition of Peter Dolan, of No. 202 West Twenty-fourta street, and owner of the buildings in rear of Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Midberry street, which latter buildings were ordered to be vicated, asking to be relieved from complying with the orders of the Board. In the petition Mr. Dolan attemped to show that the houses are in as good order as it is possible to make them. The petition was denied, it being shown by the reports of several inspectors that the buildings cannot be made habitable.

The three story frame building 158 Washington street was shown to be unsafe or unfit for human occupancy, by reason of its want of repairs, and the Board ordered that it be vacated within ten days from date of notice to that effect.

Dr. Carnochan reported that the cholera had disappeared from the port, there being no new cases since the 14th, and no deaths since the 15th. The steamer Franklin was still in the Lower Bay. The passengers transferred to the Delaware were in good health, but they were still under observation. Those who had been sent to the nospital ship were now convalescent. He thought the Franklin ought to be allowed up in twenty days from the 14th inst.

Mr. Manierre thought it was unfair simply to bring up the Franklin and her crew; he thought the passengers who had been transferred to the Delaware should also be permitted to come up.

Dr. Carnochan said there were 600 passengers on the Delaware, and a lot of trunks which would have to be opened. The crew would not be allowed to come on shore, and the vessel would be but four days in port.

No action was taken by the Poard, and the Frankin will come up on or about the 3d proximo, if no other cases occur.

No action was taken by the Poard, and the Frankin will come up on or about the 2d proximo, if no
other cases occur.

Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioner, made a long
report on the subject of railroad cars, by which it
appeared that the Iaiai accidents this year were
fourteen, or thirty-three and one-third per cent
more than in 1870. Out of these six occurred in
getting on, six in getting off, one pushed off by the
conductor and one fell off. He recommended that
gates be put on each end in such a manner that
neither fan nor step can be visible. Referred to the
Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

AN INGENIOUS FORGER

How a Crafty Merchant Ran the Machine-Lottery Tickets, Gambling and Begradation-Flooding the Market with Spurious Paper-Flight of the Culprit.

It is refreshing to think of the numerous devices resorted to by the wily cheats of the nineteenth century, since almost every day brings to light some novel method of peculation fraud. In fact, to such perfection have the means adopted to swindle the nonest portion of the community arrived that the most astounding robberies fall to surprise those actively engaged in business, the result being that mercanthe men are constantly on the qui vive for self-protection, but are not unprepared for the constant revelations of giaring dishonesty. Although the case of Saroni does not in itself present any novelty in the course he pursued to scatter his

SPURIOUS PAPER ON THE MARKET, there is, mevertheless, a boldness about it that renders it rather an interesting subject for contemplation. This Saroni was partner in a respectable firm of shirt manufacturers in Leonard street, and up to a week ago stood well in the mercantile community. Indeed, from inquiries made yesterday he was generally regarded as a very steady and estimable gentleman among a large circle of friends, and his downfall has created a great deal of astonishment. But very few

great deal of astonishment. But very few of his acquaintances were aware that he had a mania for lottery tickets, and he is not the first person the same sort of madness has brought to ruin. Some fitteen years ago he exhibited the most unaccountable desire to invest his money in this precarious way of gambling, his object, like many others, being to draw a large prize, which, of course, he never did. Croumstances arose that compelled him to desist from his recarded altogether from his lottery speculations. For years he attended to his legitimate pursuits, and being a man of good connection progressed rapidly. But his evil genius was close at hand, and he once again returned with renewed hopes to the lottery gambling. The drain upon his resources is said to have been very great, and finding that he was larther than ever from accomplishing his object, he did not hestate to replenish his wasted funds at the expense of those with whom he had enjoyed intimate business relations. Saroni was the financier of the firm and was thus enabled to manipulate without detection. He commenced his ruinous career by foreing names was the financier of the firm and was thus enabled to manipulate without detection. He commenced his ruinous career by forging names of mercantile firms for small amounts, his regular course being to copy the signatures of the houses whose checks his firm received in the ordinary way of business. His reneral method was to seif this spurious stuff through brokers in Wall street, or have it discounted in the Ninth National Bank. It appears that that institution now notice exactly \$30,000 worth of paper endorsed by Saroni & Lindemann, but whether it is valueless cannot be ascertained until the notes come to maturity. With

dorsed by Saroni & Lindemann, but whether it is valueless cannot be ascertained until the notes come to maturity. With

REMARKALE SHREWDNESS

Saroni managed to take up each note when nearing its maturity. His crime was never suspected. The lorgeq paper was purchased without hesitritou, and, emboldened by his success. Saroni at olice plunged recklessly into a system of wholesale robbery. Messrs. Springer & Co., of Pine street, were the brokers employed to sell the paper, and had it not been for a comparatively trifling, though unusual, proceeding in the way of business it is impossible to conjecture where the extensive forgeries would have ended. It appears that one of the notes negotiated by Springer & Co. on J. Alexayder & Co., was discounted by Mr. Adier, who is the head of a private banking house. Some one informed saroni of this fact, who immediately took up this note three days before maturity, a circumstance which led to some inquiry, ending in the knowledge that the note must be a forgery. The statement that the Messrs. Springer said it came from Boston is emphatically denied by them. They at once traced to Saroni, for whom they had negotiated in the regular course of business. The secret now became known, and Saroni fed to Cuba. Springer & Co. further aver that they have sold only about fourteen thousand dollars of forged paper, for which they paid. This, in brief, is the merrative of Saroni's crime. It is thought that nearly one hundred thousand dollars of forged paper has been sold to his advantage. From investigations made yesterday it would appear that the firm of Saroni's kernes. It is thought that meanly one hundred thousand dollars of forged paper has been sold to his advantage. From investigations made yesterday it would appear that the firm of Saroni's kindemann will be seriously affected by the transaction, but to what extent is unknown, as many of the notes have yet to mature. An officer of the Ninth National Bank stated yesterday that the firm had always stood well and had been a good custom

deal of WONDERMENT AND REGRET.
since, to all appearances, his character was irreproachable up to the time of the discovery. No
mouve has been assigned for the afair, except the
irresistible desire for gambling on the part of the
delinquent. It is said that no less than sixty thousand dollars' worth of lottery ticket compons were
found in his private drawer after his departure.
An investigation is now being made to ascertain, if
possible, the full extent of the forgeries.

THE TENDENCIES OF THE AGE AND THE BIBLE.

Lecture by the Rev. Thomas Guard. Notwithstanding the biting coldness of the weather a fair audience attended at the Central lecture delivered by a gentieman who has now become quite famous in our city, the Rev. Thomas Guard. The subject was, "The Tendencies of the Age and the Bible," and in treating it the lecturer ably and eloquently pictured the intimate relationships which exist between science and the Bible. The age a man lives in is to him the most amply important period of all time. In it he has to play a part in the history of his country, form his mind on the great questions of the day, and educate himself for the country beyond the age. If ever there was an age in which an individual can play a prominent part it is the present one. In no former era of the world's hiscan play a prominent part it is the present one. In no former era of the world's history has there been so much activity in all the departments of knowledge and research. A host of scholars, with a small amount of reverence and a large amount of learning, are devoting all the cargies of their minds to the solution of the great problems of the age, social, religious, political and scientific. There is a radical intellectual tendency abroad, which is daunted by no obstacle or hindered by no impediment in the search after what it considers truth. Though some of these scientists deny the inspiration of the Biole, it is yet indirectly the great motive power by which they are prompted in all their designs and undertakings. Its indusence, spite of all that can be said to the contrary, was never so widesproad as at the present day. It has destroyed in some instances national antagonism and rivalry and obliterated all differences of color and race by placing all mankind upon one platform of equality. In every department of science and learning it is equally power ut, and it is permeating the whole mass of societs and the present to the removal of the In every department of science and learning it is equally powerful, and it is not too much to say that it is permeating the whole mass of society and making its induence feit to the remotest ends of the earth. Besides being an intellectual age it is a locomotive age. Men are rushing to and frowith the rapidity of lightning. Distance being annihilated by the discoveries of genius, and we are sometimes lost in wonder at the genius of our race. To day we read of the adventurous traveller pursaing his rambles in the himost recesses of Airica in the person of Livingstone; to-morrow, pulling his skiff along the course of Egypt's famed Nile; another win be heard of by the runs of Carthage or on the historic soil of Greece, all animated with a restless thirst of knowledge, which is one of the most remarkable tendencies of the time. The worn out millionnaire, the aged statesman and the biass man of fashion, alke foet the prevailing contagion, and in their old age start upon long and wearisome journeys to seek fresh fields and pastures new, by which the hackneyed pleasures they have been accustomed to can be for a time forgotten. In addition it is an age of historical investigation. In former times history was studied as a wearisome tass, with no pleasure to the student; now a change has come over the spirit of the dream, and history has become as attractive as romance. It is no longer a dry record of events, dates and battles, but a living picture of the manners, habits and social customs of the people of the bygone ages. Hence we can boast of a Bancroft, a Prescott, an irving and a Macaulay, and these names are held in immortal reverence by all true lovers of genius. It is an age of scientific inquiry. The man of science to-day takes hold of the sunbeam and tells the properties of the sun itself; measures the planets and fixes their distances from each other; climbs to the an age of scientific inquiry. The man of science to-day takes hold of the sunbeam and tells the properties of the sun itself; measures the planets and fixes their distances from each other; climbs to the moon and paints the mountain peaks, which, before science came upon the scene, formed the foundation of many a wild legend and story by the ignorant. In another case the geologist takes us down into the bowels of the earth and explains the mysteries of creation in a manner intelligible to the most littlerate. In a word, there never has been such an amount of mind let loose as at the present, and if we were asked what caused this immense intellectual activity we would say it is the Bible. The lofty imagery and pretensions of the sacred volume, by their very grandeur, have raised up a host of opposing genuises, who have vamily haunched the spiendid stores of their learning in a fruitless assault upon its teachings and inspiration. The Bible does not pretend to answer such questions as the age of the world, the stages it has passed through and the other problems of science. If it did there would be no scope for man's genius, no sphere for the spiendid talents with which he mas been endowed by the Creator; but in solving the problem of man's redemption, telling him how he should live and how he should die, what course to adopt in time and what preparation to make for etermity, it is admirably safted to rainfi all the great wants of our beings and supply the lofty aspirations of our nature. As such we believe it will continue to exist, and, surviving all the attacks of its enemies, will flourish in immortal bloom, the friend of science and the ally of literature.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Work of Reorganization and the Thanksgiving Turkey Lull.

Owing to the excitement about Thanksgiving turkeys and the many other things which go to make Thanksgiving Day the day it is all over the Union, the politicians of the reorganizing stripe had not much to do or say yesterday. However, there was on among the leaders, and the plans that are to be adopted furnished abundant food for the outside gossipers all day long who had managed to get a

Mr. Tilden was all day occupied with matters which he pretended had nothing to do with THE GRAND COMBINATION

which promises to do so much for the general reformation of parties; but it is very well known that the head and front of the reform democracy, as Samuel really is, has been, and still is, up to his ears in business soiely connected with the grand strategies of what the world has had as yet but a very weak inkling. He is extremely reticent as to what the plans when perfected will be, but enough is known to justify the assertion that the conservatives are heart and soul in tavor of the reform idea, and that the "new party" will not turn out to be, as some people have predicted, a bubble that can be burst by the passing of an opposition breeze. One thing is certain, and that is that the reorganizers do not intend to confine taeir efforts to the metropolis, and that the real upsnot of the whole movement will be a formal declaration on the part of the liberal democracy of the city that they heartly concur with

THE POLICY OF THE "PASSIVISTS,"

and that they are quite willing to join hands with whatever organization has for its chief alim and meat the overthrow of the Grant administration. There are a few of the leaders who do not go into the movement with a good heart, but then again influences have been brought to bear which have compelled them to, apparently, at least, coincide with the views of the majority and "do the best thing" they can under untoward creumstances. It should be stated that the idea of the democrats not only holding primaries by wards or Assembly districts, but also of electing delegates to Assembly districts, but also of electing delegates to ward and Assembly conventions, who will in their turn send delegates to the General Committe, whence must come the delegates to the State or county conventions, takes well and that it will be adopted.

Mr. Tilden and Mr. Green are well tried men.

A NATIONAL REFORM PARTY.

An Appeal to the People. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

There is a large number of thinking men in the country at this time who are considering the subject of some reform in our national, State and municipal affairs. Matters have come to such a pass that the continuance of them will unquestionably lead to sorious consequences. Some know the sources of who have seen most and thought most on the subject have come to the conclusion that continuance in office is the great source of the evil. It has be come the fashion among the politicians, as soon as they are elected to office, to commence a course all their public acts are shaped to this end. Public interests are forgotten, and private ones alone thought of and worked for, the result being that they resort to all kinds of means to procure money and interests by special legislation, and do as public men what they would scorn to do as private individuals. The fault is not more that of politicians than of the people, who have stiently allowed this fashion to become a scated disease without starting up any solid opposition to it or taking any decided step to arrest it. To be sure, the people complain about it and clamor over it, but go straightway to the polls and re-elect these very men, thus endorsing and approving their action, and, it is believed, simply because they know of no means of stopping it. Men have been bought right and left by special class legislation, State governments overturned to give place to political wire working, to dull political recruits. The country flooded with travelling on the holders to keep pointies level, and, in truth, the whole country made trioutary, in bad laws wad worse government, to secure re-election to office. This isamion runs down to the lowest elective office in the government, till the whole body politic has become a lestering, loath-some sore of corruption and is a stench to-day in the nostrils of the nation. The question is frequently asked, "Why is it that the first talent and the highly educated and refined of the land will not accept boasked, "Willy is it that the first taient and the highly educated and refined of the land will not accept political onice?" The answer is apparent. The fashion of politics is corruption, is venality, is yielding up of all the natural instincts of an honest, upright man to the party lash of re-election. He must go for my re-election or be ostracised. He must supfor my re-election or be ostracised. He must go port our measures, give up his individuality as a man, and be my tool for re-election or be turned out of office to starve, or tabooed if elected by the people if he don't use every means for my re-election. The suifering people ask, "How can this be remedied?" and the politicians say, "What are you going to do about it?" The people answered the latter question at the politicians say, "What are you going to do about it?" The people answered the latter question, and it is hoped that the same question will be answered in the same way in all future elections throughout the country. "How can this be remedied?" The remedy is as simple as the sore is cancerous, and is to be applied by the people themselves. There are but two small, houncopathic phils to be administered, and the cancerous pointical sore will heat and the body pointic become healthy:—

serves. There are but two small, homopopathic pills to be administered, and the cancerous political sore will heat and the body politic become healthy:—

First-Make all elective officers ineligible for a second time to the same office.

Serond-Make it a felony for any elected officer to receive or for any one to effer any gift, bribe or douceur to that officer, with suitable punishment.

It would certainly seem unwise to undertake to run our political machinery to grind up the fifth and slash with which politicians are now feeding it and to endanger its stability by running through it material which it was never made to consume. Hence the time seems appropriate to correct inese evils. The conservative republicans and the domocrats can do it and do it thoroughly. There is no occasion for past issues, which have become history, entwining into this reform movement. Let the people first put their political machine in order, and then whatever party, by whatever name, will run it best and keep it in the finest order will be the party to hold the relins of government. The masses will vote for principles and not men. As parties now exist they are compelled to vote for men, not principles. The gist of a reform movement should be to give more power to the people and less to positicians; to make politics a vehicle to get good laws and such as the people require, and to do away with politics as a money-making and peculating business.

And if the people do not turn their attention to correct existing evils our maturing and increasing business.

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The democratic party have been barking at the helis of radicalism ever since the reneition commenced. The democratic party have been barking at the helis of radicalism ever since the reneition commenced. The phase we have already, and they only wish to fill their m

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL

1. Universal amnesty and universal male suffrage.
2. To amend the constitution of the Unite: States in following particulars.—To elect by the direct votes of t people the President, Vice President and United States Scions. following particulars:—To elect by the direct rotes of the people the President, Vice President and United States Senators. The President, Vice President, Senators and all other officers—federal, State and municipal—elected by the people to be uneighble a second time to the same office.

1. To pay all elective officers liberally, and to make it a felony for any one so elected to receive, directly or indirectly, any gift or present during continuance in office.

2. All elected officers to take an oath on enterlog that they will not accept any gift or present or money or benefit from others of any kind or nature, directly officers, but in our officers of the senator of any indicates of present or money or benefit for one of against any measure which they can induce of the government, federal, State or municipal, or the taking of gifts, presents, money or benefits, directly or indirectly, as above named, the party so convicted shall be forever distractioned and be continued in the Pentientiary or State Prison for a term not less than ten years nor over twenty-five, and pay a fine of the value of the whole amount taken and remain committed till paid, thaif to go to the informer, and the same penaity and fine to the extent of the value of the offer for any one who shall offer a git, present, money or benefit to a public officers elected on this platform to carry out its provisions in every particular until the constitution can be amended and the laws passed.

To accomplish the end intended the people, if they

approve the ideas and like the platform, have only to insist upon this as their platform and call upon their political leaders to go by it; if not, denounce them and take such as will do it. Let the people make the platform this time and demand of their servants, their solitical leaders, to carry it out. The power is in their own hands and they can do as they please; and it is believed by many that it is time that they should speak out plainly and not let the politicians, who have brought about the present state of public affairs, think and speak for them. The source of power lies with the people, and they can use it when and how they like.

These are new issues, and upon this platform all good citizens and well wishers for the prosperty of the country and purity in indic office can meet and stand side by side. This will bring from obscurity able and nonest men, who will deem it an honor to serve by the side of the few who now feel themselves hampered by men whom this platform will exclude. But give the people a chance to vote on a platform which strikes at the root of prevailing evils, and goodby to plundering by federal, State and maintipal officers, and goodby to political hacks.

You will then see rise up in the country honest and honorable men for rulers and fresh blooming flowers of a republican form of government, such as blossomed and flourished in the days of Washington.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CANVENTION.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Proposed Exclusion of Officeholders-A Novel Movement in That Direction.

[From the Baltimore American (republican organ), Nov. 23.] As one of the members of the National Republican Committee we give public notice in advance that we propose to introduce in that committee a resolution irging and recommending the republicans of all the States to refrain from sending federal officeholders as delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The time and place for holding the next National Convention will be settled upon at the approaching meeting of the National Committee at Washington on the 11th of January. The movements in the several States for the calling of State conventions to select delegates will soon commence, and we hope that no federal officeholder will either seek to be a delegate or to chosen to represent any constituency. We maintain that the masses of the people, the men who neither seek nor would hold olince, are the most earnest and persistent of those who desire the renomination of President Grant. It is the business men of the country from whose hands this nomination should be received, and from whom it will be doubly as strong as it would be from a Convention targely constituted of federal officeholders. Those who oppose the renomination of President Grant have asserted that the voice of the people on this subject has been staffed by those who are dependent on Presidential favor. They contend that they have obtained control of the State organizations, and that the rank and file of the party are powerless to resist them. Of course this is all nonsense: but all semblance of its truth can be removed by confining the delegations entirely to those who do not hold office. It would also bring into active participation with the working of the republican organizations, on with the working of the republican organizations everywhere a class of men who will give renewed strength and vitaility to the party. The renomination of President Grant by such a Convention will silence all cavilers on this subject, and conduce to the unity and harmony of the party cvery where. meeting of the National Committee at Washington

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

He Arrives in Baltimore and Declares His Preference for the Renomination of General

(From the Baltimore American (edited by a member of the Republican National Committee), Nov. 29.) Vice President Coliax arrived in Baltimore yesterday with his family, en route to Washington, and will remain here as the guest of Mr. S. M. Shoemaker until to-morrow afternoon. He is in fine health and buoyant spirits, and said he felt better and stronger after his six months' rest than for years before. He expressed great confidence in a republican triumph in 1872, though he expected the canvass would be exciting and sharply contested. In his opinion the democracy were least dangerous when most connucht; but most to be leared when adversity has chastised them into prudence. Their many defeats this year would teach the democracy caution as to the canvass, its issues and its management. But, with republican unity and wiso legislation this winter, our party have it within their power to command and to achieve success against all possible oppositions and combinations, and he said that he should support their nominees as zealously as he had during the whole lifetime of the party.

In response to a question as to the Presidency nesaid he could only repeat what he had often and so frankly declared, that his affect cover all other candidates for the republican nomination, as well as for re-election, was General Grant, the remarked that the near relations between the President and himself had been from the outset cordial and unbroken, in spite of would-be mischier-makers, and he rejoiced that the near relations between the party could be traced to any difference between them. He did not suppose that the administration had been free from mistakes, so he know he had made many himself during his public life, and had never known a President, Congressman, editor or citizen who was infailible. President Lincoln had made many mistakes, as ne had often frankly acknowledged, and despite the personal criticisms on President Grant, which have been so persistent and often so unjust, he believed that five years hence the great beneincent results of General Grant's faithful administration of national affairs will cause it to be as proudly remembered and as widely honored as President Lincoln's is now.

The persistent effort to put Mr. Colfax in the position of at least quasi-antagonism to the renomination of President Grant was the course over all offer so were good boy, but he wants gail, viou he 'san't and 'chinned,' varying a iree drink, with the position of President Grant must be our apology for In response to a question as to the Presidency he

position of at least quasi-antagonism to the renomination of President Grant must be our apology for thus presenting the substance of this conversation to our readers. He said, "if you can find any stronger language to express my views on this point use it freely," as he has not and never has had any sympathy with those who would prevent the renomination of President Grant, and, much less, for those who would attempt to defeat him and the republican party after he shall have been renominated.

THE DEAF MUTES.

The Proposed Mission-Interesting Addresses in English and "Deaf Mute"-Interesting Exhibition of the Deaf Mute Language.

Last night there assembled at St. Ann's church, in Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, about 100 deaf mutes and a few of those interested in their weifare and education. The object of the meeting was to form an association to be known as "The Church Mission to Deaf Mutes." The addresses, though unintelligible for the most part to one unacquainted with the deaf mute language, were of the

most interesting character.

After prayer meeting, which began at half-past seven o'clock, the Rev. T. GALLAUDET, who was dressed in the usual Episcopal vestments, made an address to the deaf-mute portion of the audience, which was no doubt very eloquent, but also very unintelligible to the meducated speaking portion of the audience. He then retired and divested himself of his vestments, returned and made an address in plain Engush, tracing the idea of the education of deaf mutes from its beginning to its present state. The address was interpreted to the deaf mutes by Dr. Peet, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Peet, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Peet then made a short address, in which he remarked that the deaf mutes who had not the means wherewith to support themselves and wno were necessitated to go to the Almshouse had no means of communicating their ideas to those around them, hence the necessity of providing for them a place where they may be enabled to communicate among themselves. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, who made quite a lengthy speech upon the necessity of providing for the old age of the deaf mutes. In the course of his speech he remarked that when paying a visit to the Island he was struck with the destitution of the deaf mutes, who sat in out-of-the-way places, waiting for their turn to die; they cannot communicate with those around them, and thus they are isolated from the rest of mankind. In conclusion he earnestly recommended the establishment of such a mission as was proposed.

He was succeeded by the Bishop of the diocese, who but repeated what had been said. A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution and report at a meeting to be held at an indefinite time hence. which was no doubt very eloquent, but also very

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

At Yonkers, Westchester county, yesterday, a man named Michael O'Donnell attempted to drive a coal cart and team across the Hudson River Rauroad track, when a gravel train backed up, and, striking the cart, caused him to be thrown under the wheels. One of the unfortunate man's lower limbs was com-pletely severed, while the other was crushed in such manner as to require immediate amputation b'Donneil was taken to the Riverside Hospital where he was not expected to survive during the

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI RESIGNED. JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 29, 1871.

Governor Alcorn will to-morrow resign his office as Governor, and turn over the Executive office to Lieutenant Governor Powers. Governor Alcorn will leave for Washington on Thursday.

The State Fair will open on Monday next. Al-ready a number of fast horses from several States have arrived.

WHO SHALL HAVE IT?

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29, 1871. On Thursday last, while clearing up the residence of Resin Hammond, a wealthy citizen of Charles-

THE BIG FIGHT TO-DAY.

What the Stay-at-Homes Think of Mace and Coburn.

WILL THEY FIGHT THIS TIME?

The Houston Street Professional and the Broadway Sporting Gentleman on the Result.

This morning, while the good people of the land in million homes and churches and around a million firesides, are appropriately attending to them. Thanksgiving duties as favored people should do, there will leave conspicuous places in New Orleans by rail for a spot forty-five miles distant from that city a thoroughly appropriate assemblage of sports. notorious fellows and men of infinite pluck, intent upon witnessing the brutal exhibition between the bruisers. Jem Mace and Joe Coburn, a "little affair that in that section has created the greatest interest, and one which the principals will emerge from with features left in a state of cranberry jam. If they don't the many numan creatures thirsting for somebody's blood that will surround the ring will be dissatisfied.

It were a pity that the distance to the fighting ground from New York is so great and so expensive to reach, as the bulk of the prize-fighting gang se happily possessed by our city have been compelled to remain at home, and, consequently, will be de-prived of, to them, the indescribably beautiful specother. Many of these lais, while lamenting over their rough luck, because of the want of the necessary funds to be where their hearts certainly are to-day, have applied the only consolation to their souis left for them, and that is, to talk and specuwhich the flashing wires in a few hours will apprise us of. A visit to the rendezvous of these gentlemen in various parts of the city, never very assuring to a person of weak nerves during any evening recently, proved to be quite entertaining. A regular harangue on the merits of first class pugilists by a crowd of Gotham's Corinthi ans flows like a resistless river against the drum of the ear. These boys of hard, rough-hewn bounders of heads speak decidedly and in hinguage that is plain, being rough and ready in speece and manner, 35 they are rough and ready in their buffeting games and the manipulation of their fists. In order to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the sentiments of the buffers at home of the buffers away to do battle, a RERALD reporter, who had met the gang on many a well contested field, slipped around among their favorite places of resort last night, and was edified accordingly.

Under the gaslight is the better time and the only time in fact to catch these boys. They prefer the night for consultation, argument and saylarking. To attempt to catch any of the several crowds that were seen last night in cectain nameless retreats uptown and around rown, founging on chairs and beer barrels, cursing and pouring fourth torrens of obscenity from reeking hips, and occasionally sparring to relieve the monotony of the occasion, during the day, would be supremely related as. Whon you want the lads you must go for the men at the time decent people are in bed and resting and recluting for the coming day's battle of like. The first place sought proved fortunate. There were present together the necessary funds to visit New Oricans, one or two of the lately disappointed political tribe, looking terribly disconsolate, their fortid, inhamed faces written all over with the tough words, "dead broke:" then there were a decayed actor or two, of the free and easy stripe; two or three barkeepers, who brew poison during the daylight; kenoplayers, drivers of trotting horses, a dog-figurer and two or three fit juvenile candidates for Sing Sing. The reporter was in lack, Mace and Coburn had the attention of the gathering. The sp-aker is or was a practical prize higher, and unrivalled in the world of puglism, he had taken cold, and his voice was wheezy, and struck the ear like the straining of a hoarse door-hinge; but withal he was entertaining." I tell yer Mace is a 'ard 'atter, and efficient and continued in the night for consultation, argument and saylarking.

lament, "Haint it a pity a nice young man couldn see that ere scrap, only cause he haint got the

Four or five blocks away another resort was entered and another party of gentie Gotas were found. One or two wore gorgeous juweiry and infamable scarts covered their manify shirt bosoms. Somebody had been "asking them" and the rum just punished set their tongaes in motion, after the question of the hour had been propounded. "say, Snoozer, here's a triend of mine that wants to know as what you think of the fight," said one of the red scarl lads. Snoozey the writer had before seen. He's a fighler, with low massive forenead, ponderous arm, whee chest and very comprehensive flank. It was exceedingly refreshing to see him lift his big frame up to ks full size as he thus unburdened himself:—
"What I knows and thinks about the scrap? Yell, I offers \$100 to \$50 an Mace, I does; and my money talks, don't it? I'm ready with that cre amount when suppody wants to projuce."
"You really think they'll fight?"
"Does I think they'll fight? Yer can bet yer stamps on it. Rife Hunt won't let any sucker stand thin his own corner any seventy-two minutes like that Canady fizzle; he's a brick, is 'e, and they must put up their dukes; and't know who's going to win, I does, Oh, Gawd!" and here Shoozey relapsed into silence.
"I think the whole affair is a put-up job," said a sugar."
Four or five blocks away another resort was

put up their dukes; and t know who's going to win, I does. Oh, Gawd!" and here Shoozey relapsed into silence.

'I think the whole affair h a put-up job," said a more quiet member of the graup, "and I think both of them deserves the State Frison. That fraud at Port bover hast spring killed them in the estimation of many, and I'm one of them telers."

"Don't believe it nurt Mace," replied Shoozey.
"It hart 'em both."

Here the reporter left the classe region of Houston street, and, extending his walk up Broadway, accidentally jound one of the most gentlemanly members of the sporting fraternity in the city, and one that had divided his crackers and caese- with him on the level green sward that bright may morning of this year when the men that to-day will hammer each other out of all semblance to humanity, or will try to, went first in the ring on Caandina soil.

"Not gone to the fighty Wny, I theight you would be there certainly."

"Well, no: I haven't missed one in years; but the gigantic fizie in Canada disgusted me. I could have gone well enough, and pernaps i should but a man don't want to be fooled twice and subjected to so much trouble for nothing. I find a good many of my opinion.

"But you certainly think they will settle it this time?"

"Yes, I do, because the stakeholder, Mr. Runt, of New Orleans, is such a square and learless man be'll

"Yes, I do, because the stakeholder, Mr. Hunt, of New Orleans, is such a square and learless man he'll make them light."
"What do you think of the result? You know

"What do you think of the result? You know your experience is valuable."
"I want to bet \$100 to \$45 on Mace, and that's my opinion. I can't make myself believe Cobjin can whip Jem. The latter will fight Joe so quak as to astonish him; but should Joe stand the habmering for three or four rounds pretty well he'll give Jem a lively turn. My latth and my money are on Mace; can't you find me a customer or two for my loose money? I'll even take 40 against a 10."

Thus until midnight such expressions and such opinions as given above were listened to by the Disratio Preporter, and from them he came to the conclusion that the majority of those who know what a prize-fighter is think that Mace, unless he meets with an accident in the ring, will whip his opponent to-day. Can they be mistaken?

GOING TO THE FIGHT.

Prominent New Orleans Gentlemen Intending to Witness the Contest-Coburn Says "He'll Win or Die in the Ring."

New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1871.

Everything is prepared and an are waiting for the train to start for the fighting ground in the morning. Hundreds of the first gentlemen of this city are buying tickets for the excarsion, and the "subterraneans" are ignored entirely by the tarif. Co-

shall see. "WOMAN'S RIGHTS" WRONG.

Mrs. Cady Stanton Sued for a Brench of Contract.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 29, 1871. Last night Mrs. Cady Stanton was served with a legal process, sworn out by a gentleman with whom she had an engagement to lecture on woman's rights last winter, but failed. The amount caumed is \$100. Mrs. Stanton proposes to contest the caim.